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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/886,747	06/21/2001	Abdul Hamid Al-Azzawe	SVL9-2001-0015US1/2070P	5918

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EXAMINER

SHAH, AMEE A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3625

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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05/09/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/886,747	<b>Applicant(s)</b> AL-AZZAWE, ABDUL HAMID	
	<b>Examiner</b> Amea A. Shah	<b>Art Unit</b> 3625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 March 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10-41 and 43-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 6-8, 10-12, 25-34, 39-41 and 43-46 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 13-24, 35-38, and 47-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-5, 13-24, 35-38, and 47-52 are pending in this action. Claims 6-8, 10-12, 25-34, 39-41, and 43-46 have been withdrawn from further consideration. Claims 9 and 42 were previously cancelled.

#### ***Examiner Note***

Examiner cites particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims below for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested that, in preparing responses, the applicant fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States

only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

**Claims 1, 2, 13, 14, 35 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kawecki et al., US 5,963,625 (hereafter referred to as “Kawecki”).**

Referring to claim 1. Kawecki discloses a method for providing a business-to-business network service for applications used by service providers (*see, e.g.*, col. 3, line 36 through col. 4, line 44), comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a central application capable of communicating with at least two applications over a public network (col. 3, lines 36-40 and col. 6, lines 16-32 – note the central application is the network control point (“NCP”), the at least two applications are the sponsors, and the public network can be telecommunications including Internet);

(b) providing a repository database for storing customer information that spans more than one of the service providers, wherein the customer information comprises one or more of a list of business customers, a customer wish list, customer rental history, and customer evaluations (col. 3, lines 36-47, col. 6, lines 26-32, and col. 7, lines 25-36 – note the repository database comprises the first and second ANI data tables and comprises list of customers, product and call payment history for customers and scores for customers, i.e. customer evaluations); and

(c) allowing the applications to query the repository database through the central application, thereby making the customer information accessible to each of the applications (col. 8, lines 29-31 – note the applications are allowed to query the database through the toll switch).

The Examiner notes that the specific type of customer information stored is nonfunctional descriptive material that is not functionally involved in the storing step recited. The storing of customer information would be performed in the same manner regardless of whether the

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customer information comprised list of business customers, a customer wish list, customer rental history, customer evaluations or payment history. Thus, the non-functional descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art Kawecky in terms of patentability. *See In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowrey*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

Referring to claims 2. Kawecky discloses the method of claim 1 wherein step (b) further includes the step of: receiving different customer information from each of the applications (col. 7, lines 25-36 and line 61 through col. 8, line 29).

Referring to claims 13, 14, 35 and 36. All of the limitations in system and apparatus claims 13, 14, 35 and 36 are closely parallel to the limitations of method claims 1 and 2, analyzed above, and are rejected on the same bases.

**Claims 47-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sherr et al., US 2002/0154157 A1 (hereafter referred to as "Sherr").**

Referring to claim 47. Sherr discloses a method for enhancing the display of a movie title list, the method comprising the steps of:

- (a) displaying a list of movie titles to a user (Figs. 2 and 5-10 and ¶¶0092-0095); and
- (b) displaying indicators adjacent to each movie title on the list that allow the user to take action with respect to a particular movie title, thereby eliminating the need for the user to navigate to a separate movie title page in order to take the action (Figs. 2 and 5-10).

Referring to claim 48. Sherr discloses the method of claim 47 further including the step of displaying a combination of indicators from among a group comprising:

- (i) an in stock or out of stock indicator (Fig. 2 and ¶0066 – note the indicator is the redirect to preferred source),
- (ii) an already rented/purchased indicator (Figs. 2 and 14 – “Open Order Ticket”),
- (iii) an order command (Fig. 2 – “Order Page”),
- (iv) an add to wish-list command (Fig. 2 and ¶¶0079-0080 – “MyList”), and
- (v) an add to shopping cart command (Fig. 2 and ¶0095 – “Order Page”).

Referring to claim 49. Sherr discloses the method of claim 48 further including the step of providing icons as the indicators, wherein a click on the icon initiates a corresponding action (Figs. 2 and 5-10 and ¶0066).

Referring to claim 50. Sherr discloses the method of claim 49 further including the step of using customer historical data to display the indicators (Figs. 2 and 3 and ¶0073).

Referring to claim 51. Sherr discloses the method of claim 50 further including the step of using customer historical data that spans multiple rental chains (Figs. 2 and 3 and ¶¶0066 and 0073 – note the spanning multiple rental chains incorporates the various websites to order movies).

Referring to claim 52. Sherr discloses the method of claim 51, further including the step of storing the customer historical data in a repository database that spans multiple rental chains and this is accessible by the multiple rental chains (§§0073 and 0111-0113 – note the multiple rental chains are the other websites).

***Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 3, 15 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaweck et al. in view of Javed et al., US 2005/0273827 A1 (hereafter referred to as “Javed”).**

Referring to claim 3. Kaweck et al. discloses the method of claim 1 as discussed above, but does not disclose wherein the service providers comprise video rental chains. Javed, in the same field of endeavor and/or pertaining to the same issue, discloses a method for internet-based distribution of video and other data, wherein the providers may comprise video rental chains (§0013 – note the video point-of-presence (“VPOPs”) may be any provider renting videos which inherently included video rental chains).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the system of Kaweck et al. to include the teachings of Javed to allow for the

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service providers to comprise video rental chains. Doing so would allow for subscribers to buy, rent, or otherwise acquire video files online.

Referring to claims 15 and 37. All of the limitations in system and apparatus claims 15 and 37 are closely parallel to the limitations of method claim 3 analyzed above and are rejected on the same bases.

**Claims 4, 5, 16-19 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaweck in view of Javed and further in view of Sherr et al.**

Referring to claims 4 and 5. Kaweck in view of Javed discloses the method of claim 3 as discussed above, but does not disclose wherein step (b) further includes the steps of: storing movie title information in the repository database, making the movie title information accessible by the applications (claim 4), and receiving the movie title information from the movie distributors (claim 5). Sherr, in the same field of endeavor and/or pertaining to the same issue, discloses a method for selecting and delivering electronic content, including videos, wherein the database stores movie title information received from the movie distributors and accessible by the applications (§§ 0040, 0049 and 0066 – note the information received from movie distributors is the text describing the movie and redirecting to official website of movie).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the system of Kaweck in view of Javed to include the teachings of Sherr to allow for the database to store movie title information accessible by the applications. Doing so would allow for users to search for movies of interest and for the website to store preferences



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to make recommendations, thereby allowing users to make more informed decisions as to which movie to rent, as suggested by Sherr (¶¶0081-0082).

Referring to claims 16 and 38. All of the limitations in system and apparatus claims 16 and 38 are closely parallel to the limitations of method claims 4 and 5, analyzed above, and are rejected on the same bases.

Referring to claim 17. Kawecky in view of Javed and further in view of Sherr discloses the network service of claim 16, further including a request servlet, a notify servlet, and a data access process (Kawecky, col. 8, lines 29-60 – note the request servlet is the NCP receiving the query from sponsors, the notify servlet is the NCP announcement system, and the data access process is the call processing logic comparing the data).

Referring to claim 18. Kawecky in view of Javed and further in view of Sherr discloses the network service of claim 17 wherein there is no direct customer interaction with the central application (Kawecky, col. 7, line 61 through col. 8, line 19 – note that no direct customer contact is implied by “through automated feed from sponsor’s billing platform”).

Referring to claim 19. Kawecky in view of Javed and further in view of Sherr discloses the network service of claim 18 wherein the applications include point-of-sale applications, business-to-consumer applications, and business-to-business applications (Sherr, ¶¶0040, 0049, 0066 and 0112-0113 – note the point-of-sale and business to consumer applications consist of the

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website, and the business to business applications are the interactions between the selling/renting website, official movie websites and third parties). Doing so would allow for commerce to be conducted electronically between various vendors and customers, to provide information useful for marketing and to use information for accounting purposes, as suggested by Sherr (¶¶0112-0113).

**Claims 20-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawecki in view of Javed further in view of Sherr and further in view of Forth et al., US 6,853,978 B2 (hereinafter referred to as “Forth”).**

Referring to claim 20. Kawecki in view of Jared further in view of Sherr discloses the network service of claim 19, but does not disclose wherein the protocol of the network service is HTTP Servlets. Forth, in the same field of endeavor and/or pertaining to the same issue, discloses a method of ordering devices including wherein the protocol of the network service is HTTP (col. 5, lines 26-32).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the system of Kawecki in view of Javed further in view of Sherr to include the teachings of Forth to allow for the network protocol to be in HTTP servlets. Doing so would allow for a more facile transfer of information.

Referring to claims 21 and 22. Kawecki in view of Jared further in view of Sherr discloses the network service of claim 20 but does not disclose wherein the central application communicates with the applications using XML messages (claim 21) contained in Simple Object

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Access Protocol (SOAP) envelopes (claim 22). Forth, in the same field of endeavor and/or pertaining to the same issue, discloses a method of ordering devices including wherein the central application communicates with the applications using XML messages contained in (SOAP) envelopes (col. 11, lines 41-48)

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the system of Kawecky in view of Javed further in view of Sherr to include the teachings of Forth to allow for the central application to communicate with other applications using XML messages contained in SOAP envelopes. Doing so would reduce or eliminate the need for human intervention during the ordering process, as explicitly disclosed by Forth (col. 11, lines 41-48)

Referring to claim 23. Kawecky in view of Jared further in view of Sherr and further in view of Forth discloses the network service of claim 22 wherein the repository database further includes a first component for storing information regarding each of the service providers, a second component for storing information regarding each of the rental customers, and a third component for storing data that describes movie titles (Sherr, ¶¶0060-0066 – note the information regarding service providers comprises the websites at which movies can be rented/purchased, and the information on rental customers is the user activity information). Doing so would allow for customers to be able to obtain movies from another source if not at one source, for website to make suggestions as to future movies to rent, and for customers to have access to information on movies to make better selections, as suggested by Sherr (¶¶0060-0066).

Referring to claim 24. Kawecky in view of Jared further in view of Sherr and further in view of Forth discloses the network service of claim 23 wherein the network comprises the Internet (Kawecky, col. 16, lines 14-21).

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed March 7, 2007, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's argument regarding claims 1, 13 and 35 that the prior art Kawecky does not teach or suggest "providing a repository database for storing customer information that spans more than one of the service providers, wherein the customer information comprises one or more of a list of business customers, a customer wish list, customer rental history, and customer evaluations," as recited by claims 1, 13 and 35 (Remarks, pages 16-17), the Examiner disagrees. Kawecky does disclose providing a repository database for storing customer information that spans more than one of the service providers wherein the customer information comprises a list of business customers and customer evaluations (col. 3, lines 36-47, col. 6, lines 26-32, and col. 7, lines 25-36 – note the repository database comprises the first and second ANI data tables and comprises list of customers, product and call payment history for customers and scores for customers, i.e. customer evaluations). The claims recite the limitation of the information comprising "**one or more**" of types of information. Therefore, the prior art only needs to disclose **one** of the types of information. Kawecky discloses a database comprising more than one of the types of information recited by the claims, i.e. the information in the database includes a list of business customers and customer evaluations.

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Furthermore, the specific type of customer information stored is nonfunctional descriptive material that is not functionally involved in the storing step recited. The storing of customer information would be performed in the same manner regardless of whether the customer information comprised list of business customers, a customer wish list, customer rental history, customer evaluations or payment history. Thus, the non-functional descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art Kawecky in terms of patentability. See *In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowrey*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994). Applicant argues that the information is functional because “an application would need to analyze data based on queries in order to obtain a customer wish list or customer rental history” (Remarks, page 17). However, this limitation is not recited in the rejected claims. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The claims require data to be stored and applications allowed to query the database to obtain the information; there is no requirement for analyzing the data or obtaining only specific types of data.

In response to Applicant’s argument that Kawecky does not teach or suggest allowing “applications to query the repository database through the central application, thereby making the customer information accessible to each of the applications,” as recited in the claims (Remarks, pages 17-18), the Examiner disagrees. The applications are allowed to query the repository through the toll switch, i.e. the toll switch acts on behalf of the applications, to query the database and obtain information (col. 8, lines 29-31).

In response to Applicant's argument, also argued in the Remarks of September 29, 2006 and April 4, 2006 (pages 18-19), that the prior art Sherr does not teach or suggest "displaying indicators adjacent to each movie title on the list that allow the user to take action with respect to a particular movie title..." (Remarks, page 19), the Examiner again disagrees. As stated in the prior office actions and above, Sherr shows indicators adjacent to each movie title to select that particular movie (Fig. 5 and pages 9 and 10, ¶¶ 0092-0095 – by clicking on the movie image, which can be adjacent to or in lieu of the title, more focused information can be shown). In response to applicant's argument that Sherr teaches away from "eliminating a need for the user to navigate to a separate movie title page in order to take the action," (Remarks, page 19), this language does not require additional steps to be performed but rather simply asserts the intended use of and/or the reason for displaying indicators adjacent to each movie title. The method claims the limitation of the step of displaying, which Sherr teaches; the purpose for the display does not limit the scope of the claim limitation (see MPEP §2106 [R-5]).

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

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CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amee A. Shah whose telephone number is 571-272-8116. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 7:00 am - 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey A. Smith can be reached on 571-272-6763. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AAS

May 1, 2007

  
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